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HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

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RIDICULED BY PRIESTS.

Christopher Columbus Before the
Council of Salamanca.

His Grand Enterprise Carried Through in
the Face of Vigorous Opposition—
Queen Isabella's Trust in the
Navigator.

The great picture, "Columbus Before the Council of Salamanca," by Harbison, is in the Orsini palace at Genoa, the birthplace of its subject. The scene is one of the most humanly interesting in the history of the long struggle which Columbus had to convince those in authority of his sanity. While he was following the court of Ferdinand and Isabella like a mendicant, he was introduced to the notice of the great Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza at Salamanca. The cardinal, who was rather pleased with his appearance, though he said it savored of heterodoxy, obtained for him an audience with the king. His majesty referred him to Fernando de Talavera, who summoned a junta of astronomers and cosmographers, mostly ecclesiastics.

They met his arguments with Biblical texts and quotations from the great theologians, and finally ridiculed him and walked away from him, after indicating their belief in no polite way that he was of unsound mind.

They reported that his project was foolish, and that it did not become the king and queen to have anything to do with it. The junta met him in the church of San Sebastian at Salamanca. Their view of the prophet was sustained by the king, but Isabella, more gentle, of higher and more devout nature, regretted that she might not give to the church of God new converts from new races, which might be secured in Asia, which land Columbus was to reach by sea.

But, as it happened, she had no money at hand. Her war with Granada, just concluded, had cost a prodigious sum. She found herself in debt even to her own servants. But finally the means were raised by paying her jewels and borrowing money, and at last the lifelong cherished dream of the discoverer was realized.

His fleet, the Santa Maria, the Nina and the Pinta, set sail on Friday, Aug. 3, 1492. After a long and perilous voyage, not the least danger of which was the threatened mutiny of his sailors, as has since become historical, land was first sighted on the evening of October 11, 1492.

This date is according to the old style calendars; in the new it was the 21st of October, which latter date has been chosen for the opening of the great exposition, to be held in his honor 400 years later.

Spain has, therefore, been nine days ahead of time in celebrating the 400th anniversary of the great navigator's departure from Palos, on August 3, of this year.

After a bewildering and enchanting voyage of three months, the great admiral, leaving a fort on the bay of Canea, sailed January 4, 1493, for Spain, in the Nina, taking with him a number of natives and abundant produce of the new land which he had found.

His royal reception in Spain, his triumphal march to court, when he returned weather-beaten and almost in rags, the thanksgiving of the good queen and the widespread wonder of all Europe have all become matters of history.

THE WIFE OF COLUMBUS.

She Was a Member of a Noble Italian-Portuguese Family.

Columbus allied himself by marriage with an Italian-Portuguese family. His wife was named Felipa Muniz Perestrello.

She belonged to a noble house associated with Don Henry, of Aris, in his explorations and discoveries as well because of their family station as by the grace of the infant.

Laws like those which in chemistry govern the affinity of combining atoms in social intercourse produce personal

affinities. The greatest of all discoveries was himself destined to wed the daughter of a discoverer.

Columbus often went to mass on Sundays and other obligatory days. His residence in Lisbon being near the convent of All Saints, he resorted thither to perform his devotions, and in his religious attendance there it was his fate to be attracted by Dona Felipa Muniz until he sought and obtained her in marriage.

The affection of Columbus for the young Lusitanian doubtless possessed practical features also in view of the sailor's desire to live for the realization in his ripe age of the work already fully planned in the latter years of his exuberant youth. Moreover, crediting his contemporaries as we should, the incomparable pilot displayed two traits capable of turning the head of a young man: eloquence and personal attractiveness.

His many graces captivated her senses, his eloquence, her main Felipa, daughter of Philipine Perestrello, and Christopher Columbus were made one, in conformity with religion and law, in holy indissoluble wedlock, the year 1479. The year following their union a son was born to them who was baptized in Lisbon and named Diego.

Portraits of Columbus. They are almost as numerous as the sands by the seashore.

The numerous portraits of Columbus, presenting such wide extremes of appearance as to seem absurd, yet have common features in common, provide good material for creating a mental picture of Columbus. In person he was tall and shapely, long-faced and aquiline and had very pale gray eyes.

In early life his complexion was very fine.

In the generally accepted historical pictures he is represented as possessed of masculine and other maladies. At thirty his hair was quite gray. He was temperate in eating, drinking and dress, and so strict in religious matters

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Who Pays the Tariff?

Republicans Say "The Tariff is a Tax, But the Foreigner Pays It."

If this is true, why is the tariff upon an imported article happens to be over 100 per cent, the foreigner not only gives us the article for nothing, but pays us to take it?

The McKinley bill provides in section 35, and elsewhere, that when a manufacturer uses imported material upon which there are duties, and exports finished goods made from said imported materials, he can go to the treasury of the United States and get back 90 per cent of the duties which had been collected on the things entering into the construction of the goods which he has sent out of the country.

Again, when the tariff upon sugar was lowered, did not the price of sugar immediately fall? When the duty upon tin plate was increased, did not the cost of tin plates advance? Do not such facts as these demonstrate by the plainest of truths that the foreigner does not pay our tariff? Republicans, however, declare that the foreigner does pay our tariff, but they give the whole thing away when they assert, as they often do, "that the removal of the tariff upon sugar effects a saving of \$50,000,000 annually to the inhabitants of the United States."

Victoria, a province of Australia, has recently imposed a tariff of fifteen cents a can upon our fruit. In this case we are the producers. From a Victorian standpoint we are the foreigners, and the tariff is a tax upon us. One of our canning establishments receives a letter from Victoria, and another from England, asking for his prices, which, as they think, compel foreigners to furnish the money to support our institutions, and pay our debts and taxes for us, are we not justified in concluding that they are guilty of the sin of covetousness?

Is it the very essence of theft to have the desire and intention of securing the fruits of other people's toil without rendering an equivalent?

A New Impediment. A newly impregnated protectionist has discovered that startling old fact that steel rails once sold for \$15.50 per ton (sic) and that they are now "hanging around \$20" a ton, having been sold down to that price. They were once down to "21 or 22," but the taxes being taken off they naturally flew up to \$20.

This fresh young mind has not yet learned all the facts about steel rails. The discovery of the Bessemer process had some effect in reducing the price of rails. The Gilchrist-Thomas process had more. In 1885 four men, for instance, to do the work that required ten men ten years ago.

In 1873 steel rails sold in this country for \$25.50. In 1885 they sold for \$26.50. In 1887 they cost \$27.17. In 1892 they cost \$19.44, although the ore in England has advanced \$1.46 a ton.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BABY AND THE BOTTLE.

A Story Suggested by a Combination on the Part.

A few days ago a baby left town by train. To be sure, there were others—the mother and father, and the baby's nurse. But these didn't count, for it was a first baby. The dining-car attachment to the baby's train was a nursing-bottle.

The members of the group had disposed themselves comfortably in the car, and it was just drawing out of the station, when the nurse discovered that the baby's nursing-bottle was missing. Search was made for it everywhere—on the floor, in the bags, even in the pockets of the unhappy father; there was the nice little pall of cold milk intended to fill the bottle, there was the package of baby food, there was everything but the bottle.

A day's journey without a nursing bottle! "And she's too little to drink thing," wailed the young mother.

Under such unusual circumstances of storm and stress as this, there was but one thing to do—to call the porter. And they did it.

The porter reflected. They might telegraph on to the next station, he finally suggested. "Telegraph to the station master to have a man meet the train with a baby's nursing bottle."

"Oh, yes!" gasped the mother with an air of relief.

"Just the thing," said the father gladly, and followed the grinning porter down the car.

"See here," said the young man, slipping a bill into the black hand, "you'd better tend to the matter and telegraph on ahead to half a dozen stations or so, and have bottles sent down. The first one might miss, you know, and we must be sure and have a bottle."

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